The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,481.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on the 15th March 1870, at noon.

Leave Bombay	March 1870	Leave Galle	March.
,, Ratnagherry	16	,, Negapatam	23
,, Vingorla	16	,, Pondicherry	26
,, Carwar	17	,, Madras	27
,, Mangalore	18		April
,, Cannanore	19	,, Cocconada	1
,, Calicut	19	,, Visagapatam	2
,, Beypore	19	,, Bimlipatam	2
,, Cochin	20	,, Gopalpore	3
,, Tellicherry	21	,, False Point	4
,, Colombo	22	Arrive Calcutta	5

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day or sailing.

NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will dispatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on the 7th March, 1870, at noon.

Up.	March	Down.	March.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Bussorah	25
,, Gwadur	11	,, Mahomerah	25
,, Muscat	12	,, Fao	25
,, Bunder Abbas	15	,, Bushire	27
,, Lingah	17	,, Lingah	30
,, Bushire	18	,, Bunder Abbas	31
,, Fao	21	,, Muscat	April 2
,, Mahomerah	22	,, Gwadur	6
Arrive Bussorah	23	,, Kurrachee	6
		Arrive Bombay	9

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CARWAR TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via the Suez Canal.

The first class Steam Ship LADY CLIVE, 804 tons register, 100 Horse Power, expected at Carwar about the first week in April, will load as above. For Freight, &c., apply to BLAY and MACINTOSH, Brokers.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

One of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Ratnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Cumpta	,,	,, Cumpta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 5th instant, at 4 P. M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 1st March, 1870.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

The Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,500 tons, Captain Donzeo, expected to arrive here in about a fortnight.

The steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 31st instant, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz. Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamer NUBIA, (2005 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via CANAL on THURSDAY, 10th March. She will carry passengers at the following rates :—

TO SUEZ	£40
TO PORT SAID	£42
TO LIVERPOOL	£60

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

N. B.—The Nubia will steam with one engine, and is expected to make the voyage in about 35 days.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

La Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur.—Marc Fraissinet et Cie. and Bills will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with above, the new Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500tons, Captain Rolland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 2nd March, and will be followed by the ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lapierre, to sail about the 23rd March next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 14th February, 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steam Ship CATHERINE APCAR, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING to the undersigned, and take immediate delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

The Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s.	Exclusive	
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34.,	of Wines.	

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch on or about the FIRST of EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The first Steamer, the SPIES, 1,600 Tons, Captain Benich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th March, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st April.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in connection with the Suez & P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from India. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE :

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not-less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, [Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,] passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt) :—First Class, £53 ; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co.'s and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
2	,, Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	,, Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	,, Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	,, White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.	1	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fare.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versâ*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF VENICE, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Swan without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a special Bullion Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.

Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1850 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort

FOR SALE, ELEVEN NEW SPARE SAW GINS, complete, manufactured by BURGESS & KEY. —For particulars apply to

C. A. AINSLIE, Honorary Secretary,
Madras Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited), Madras.

LOST, on the evening of WEDNESDAY last, somewhere in the Fort, a Government CURRENCY NOTE for Rs. 50. Any one bringing the same to the office of this Paper will be liberally rewarded.

Bombay, 4th March 1870.

TO BE LET, the GROUND FLOOR and FIRST STOREY at present occupied by Messrs. Thomson and Co., Chemists and Druggists, in Apollo Street.—For further information apply to the Owner at the next premises, above Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., between the hours at 3 and 5 P.M.

WANTED, a strong FOUR-OARED GIG, with MAST and SAIL complete. Must be in good order. —Apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH,
Bombay, 4th March 1870. Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED, on or before the 9th March—A lot of large size BRILLIANTS of the first water, each weighing 7 Buttees or upwards.

A lot of best Bussora PEARLS, of the finest quality, without any defect in them, weighing 500 to 1,000 chows each pair.

Apply to the undersigned, between the hours of 2 and 4 P.M., at No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on the occasion of the VISIT of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

SATURDAY, 5TH MARCH 1870.

GREAT SUCCESS
AND SECOND TIME IN BOMBAY
OF THE
GREAT HISTORICAL PLAY
OF
ROB ROY,

In which the whole of the Dramatic Company will appear.

The Curtain will rise at 9 o'clock precisely to the Grand Scottish Play of

ROB ROY.

With all the Original Music, and the following powerful cast :

Sir Frederick Vernon	Mr Cull
Rob Roy	Mr W South
Rashleigh Osbaldistop	Mr H Richardson
Francis	Mr S Herberte
Mr Owen	Mr F H Pollock
Bailie Nicol Jarvie	Mr E D Haygarth
MacStewart	Mr Hallurum
Major Galbraith	Mr D Olley
Robert	Master MacFarlane
Hamish	Mr Steuart
The Dougal Creature	Mr O Deering
Captain Thornton	Mr F H Pollock
Helen Macgregor	Miss Waddy Deering
Diana Vernon	Mrs E Richardson
Mattie	Miss Fanny Wiseman
Hostess	Miss Fanny Wiseman

In consequence of the extreme length of the above Drama it will constitute the entire evening's Entertainment.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

On MONDAY, 7TH MARCH 1870,
Under the Patronage of the
MASONIC FRATERNITY OF BOMBAY,
FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF THE RISING YOUNG ACTOR,
Mr. E. D. HAYGARTH;
WHEN
THE MINSTRELS
And the Irish Drama of
RORY O'MORE
WILL BE PRODUCED.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1870.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

CHEAP LITERATURE.

	Rs. a.
The Adventures of Mr. Ledbury. By Albert Smith	1 4
Afloat in the Forest. By Captain Mayne Reid	1 4
Antonina, or the Fall of Rome. By Wilkie Collins	1 4
Adventures of a Strolling Player	1 4
Agatha's Husband	1 4
Annals of the Parish. By John Galt	1 4
Adam Blair. By Blackwood	1 4
Alleyne's Fate. By Thomas Evans	1 4
All in the Wrong. By Theodore Hook	1 4
Archie Lovell. By Mrs. Edwards	1 4
Bella Donna; or the Cross before the Name	1 4
The Border Rifles; a Tale of the Texan War	1 4
The Beautiful Demon. By the Author of "Lesh"	1 4
The Bread of Promise. By the Author of "The Jilt"	1 4
Bothwell; or, the Days of Mary, Queen of Scots	1 4
The Boy Slaves. By Captain Mayne Reid	1 4
Belle of the Village. By John Mills	1 4
Cozynock. By M A Bird	1 4
Country Gentleman. By Scrutator	1 4
Charles Oldfield; or Recollections of a Staff Officer	1 4
Country Curate. By G R Gleig	1 4
Christopher Tadpole. By Albert Smith	1 4
Chambers' Miscellany. Vols. 1 and 2	1 4
Clives of Burgot. By Hesba Stretton	1 4
Captain Jack. By J A Maitland	1 4
Christie's Faith. By the author of High Church	1 4
Constable of the Tower. By Ainsworth	1 4
Carry's Confessions. By the author of "Mattie, a Stray"	1 4
Clever Woman. By Mrs Trollope	1 4
Charles Auchester	1 4
Crumbs from a Sportsman's Table	1 4
Captain's Wife. By the author of "Cavendish"	1 4
Constable of France. By James Grant	1 4
The Cliff Climbers. By Captain Wynne Reid	1 4
Caleb Stukely. By Samuel Phillips, illustrated	1 4
Champion Handbook of Games	1 4
Cavaliers of Fortune. By James Grant	1 4
Constance Herbert. By Jeraldine Jewsbury	1 4
Chimney Corner	0 12
Colin Clink. By Charles Hooton	1 4
Convent Life	1 4
Maxwell Drewitt	1 4
Mysteries of Paris	1 4
Phœnic Keller	1 4
Turf Frauds and Practices	1 4
Tom Hood's Comic Readings, in Prose and Verse	0 12
Good Things for Railway Readers	1 14
History of the Next Conservatory	1 12
Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit	2 4
——— David Copperfield	2 4
——— Nicholas Nickleby	2 4
——— Pickwick Papers	2 4
——— The Old Curiosity Shop	1 14
——— Dombey and Son	2 4
——— Bleak House	2 4
——— Barnaby Rudge	2 4
——— Our Mutual Friend	2 4
——— Little Dorritt	2 4
——— American Notes	2 4
——— Hard Times, and Pictures from Italy	2 4
——— Great Expectations	2 4
——— Christmas Books	2 4
——— A Tale of Two Cities	1 14
——— The Uncommercial Traveller	2 4
——— Sketches by Boz	2 4
——— Oliver Twist	1 14
Napoleon's Book of Fate	0 8
Newspaper and General Reader's Companion	1 12
Enquire Within upon Everything	1 14
Miss Braddon's Charlotte's Inheritance	1 4
——— Good	1 4
——— Rupert Godwin	1 4
——— Ralph the Bailiff	1 4
——— Run to Earth	1 4
——— Dead Sea Fruit	1 4

POETICAL WORKS.

The complete Poetical Works of Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott	Rs. 3 4
Jewels gathered from Painter and Poet, a selection of Poems illustrated by the first Artists	4 8
The Poetical Works of William Shakespeare and the Earl of Surrey	2 8
The Poetical Works of Henry Kirke White, with Life. By Robert Southey	2 12
Stories in Verse. By Leigh Hunt	3 4
Poems by William Wordsworth, with illustrations	4 8
Milton's Poetical Works, with illustrations	5 12
Poems by Archbishop Trench	5 12
Tennyson's—In Memoriam	3 12
——— Maud, and other Poems	3 12
——— The Princess	3 12
The Poetical Works of N P Willis	2 0
Poetic Voices of the Eighteenth Century	3 4
Marmion; a Tale of Flodden Field. By Sir W Scott, in verse, with steel engravings	13 12
Poetical Works of Lord Byron	2 12
Original Ballads by Living Authors	3 12
Shakespeare's Songs and Sonnets, illustrated	5 12
Robert Burns's Complete Poetical Works	4 8
Sir Walter Scott's	4 8
Under the Willows, and other Poems. By Lowell	4 8
Longfellow's Poetical Works	3 12
The Poetical Works of Elizabeth B. Browning. 5 vols.	22 8
Poems of William C Bennett	3 8
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Ex Eremo: Poems chiefly written in India. By H G. Keene	4 0
The Cavalier Songs and Ballads of England	3 12
A Cyclopedia of Sacred Poetical Quotations	4 8

A NEW WALTZ.

The Ardelle. By Edwin D. Cannon 2 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Map of Toongar Hill, mounted on Rollers and in Book form.. .. .. each. 4 0
Bombay, 4th March 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).

THE TELEGRAPH LINES of this Company are now OPEN for the TRANSMISSION of PRIVATE MESSAGES from this country to the United Kingdom.

The charge for a Message of Ten Words from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or any other place west of Chittagong will be £1 17s. sterling.

Messages intended for this line will be received at all the Government Telegraph Stations throughout India, and in order to ensure their safe transmission should be marked by the sender "Via Indo-European Line."

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals ; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

"Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD at the office of the Secretaries on TUESDAY the 8th March at 3 o'clock P.M.

1st To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd To elect Directors in place of those retiring from office, who are eligible for re-election, and also to elect a new Director.

3rd To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the Meeting of the 8th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 24th February 1870.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	,, Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	,, Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	,, French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	,, White Shirts	60 0 ,,
BADHAM'S	,, Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	,, Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	,, Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	,, All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	,, Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	,, Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES.	Ladies' White and Black Straw and Lavender and most fashionable Colours	2 12 per pair.
GLOVES.	Gent's White Straw and Lavender and the recent new shades	3 0 per pair.
HANDKERCHIEFS. CAMBRIC.	Ladies' Hem Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 to 15.
	Ladies' Printed Cambric for Morning Dresses	0 12 per yard.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.
By Appointment.
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN ; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1870.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival, Overland, of special selections in their Departments for the above Season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto ditto	18	to 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	to 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	23	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	to 18½
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	to 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Ditto Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	to 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	to 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	to 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax, or Prince of Wales Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Rains	7	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	9½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	to 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7	to 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3 0
	The Rotton Row	3 0
	The Bond Street	3 0
	The Latest Novelty	3 0
	The O. K. Thing	3 0
	The Badra Baden	3 0
	The Harrogate	3 0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 30
BADHAM'S	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	to 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	to 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	5	to 12½
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Bags	12	to 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Maud's	20	to 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland, Eglington, Cantab, Isis, Derby, Worthing, Brighton	Drab latest shape, Tall, Drab, Black	10 0 / 7 8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falk

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

COLABAS, Elphinstones and Freres have been in demand at Rs. 1,560, 1,030 and 170, respectively.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 4.

Ford, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Rammell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Boswell, Captain, 104th Fusiliers, on leave, from Deolalee.
Naylor, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Belgaum.
Jopp, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Rajcote.
Anderson, Colonel, Political Agent, on duty, from Kattiawar.
Barnard, Colonel, 98th Regiment, on leave, from Dum Dum.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 4.

The following officers will leave to-day for England :—
Rammell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough.
Cambridge, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.
Drew, Lieutenant, 8th Fusiliers, on medical certificate.
Blake, Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Staff, on medical certificate.
Beynon, Major, Political Agent, Joypore, on furlough.
Cotton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate.
Yates, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate.
Rainey, Major, 4th Madras Cavalry, on furlough.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 21st February 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant M. Armstrong, from officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern 13th Bengal Cavalry, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, vice Kavanagh, who exchanges. Dated 11th February 1870.

13th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant L. Kavanagh, from Squadron Subaltern 5th Bengal Cavalry, to be officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern, vice Armstrong, who exchanges. Dated 11th February 1870.

11th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. McNair, Adjutant, is permitted to retain the appointment on promotion to Captain. Dated 11th February 1870.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Grant, Staff Corps, lately employed as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Morar, is posted to Morar for general duty.

The undermentioned officers are reported by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed, on the 7th instant, the tests specified, in accordance with G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864 :—

High Proficiency in Hindee.

Lieutenant M. H. Court, General List, cavalry, Civil employ, Rajpootana.

In Persian under Clause VIII

Captain A. Fitzgerald, General List, infantry, Adjutant 26th N. I.

Lieutenant M. H. Court, General List, cavalry, Civil employ, Rajpootana.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Lieutenant T. S. Verner, 37th Foot, 1st Wg. Subn. 8th N. I.

Lieutenant C. M. Keighley, 1st battalion 11th Foot, 2nd.

Lieutenant E. M. Forbes, General List, infantry, doing duty 18th N. I.

Ensign G. W. Anson, 92nd Foot, 2nd Wing Subn. 2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant J. F. J. Miller, 2nd battalion 19th Foot, probationer Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer Public Works Department.

The under-mentioned officer is reported to have passed the higher standard in Hindoostanee on the 10th ultimo.

Captain and local Major J. F. Raper, Royal Artillery.

Captain R. D. Osborn, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to the 42nd Native Infantry, for duty.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 3rd ultimo.

Ensign E. A. Ball, 1st battalion 6th Foot.

The following order is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed :—

Presidency Division Order, date 28th December last, appointing the undermentioned officers, from the dates specified, to assist in the office of the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of the Division, as a special and temporary arrangement, owing to the press of work occasioned by the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh :—

Captain A. Fitzgerald, 26th Native Infantry, from 9th December 1869.

Captain R. T. Butler, 4th Hussars, from 15th December 1869.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

16th Lancers.—Captain C. Agnew, from the 12th November 1869 to the 4th January 1870, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

20th Hussars.—Major and local Lieutenant-Colonel C. McC. Cotton, to port of embarkation, for one month from the 1st March and thence to England for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

Lieutenant H. J. Beattie, from the 6th January to the 6th February, preparatory to embarkation for England.

(This cancels the preparatory leave for one month granted by C. O. C. C. 30th September 1869, page 448.)

Royal Artillery.—Captain and Brevet Major T. E. Hughes, No. 2 battery 25th Brigade, to Bombay, from the 21st January, or date of leaving regiment, to the 21st February, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant W. B. Macdonald, from the 20th October to the 26th December 1869, on medical certificate, in extension of general leave.

5th Foot 1st Battalion.—Ensign F. W. Saunders, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Ensign F. W. Saunders, to Bombay, for one month, to appear before a medical board.

12th Foot 2nd Battalion.—Ensign W. Hailes, 1st Subaltern 18th Native Infantry, from the 8th to the 12th February, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

21st Foot 1st Battalion.—Surgeon J. F. Lougheed, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

41st Foot.—Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Goodwyn, C.B., to port of embarkation from the 1st to the 19th March, and to England from 19th March 1871, on private affairs.

Lieutenant C. S. C. Crespigny, to port of embarkation for one month from the 14th February, and thence to England for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

86th Foot.—Ensign W. V. Kestiwell, to England, from the 15th March to the 15th September next, on private affairs.

104th Foot.—Lieutenant S. Byng, from the 6th January to the 6th February, preparatory to embarkation for England.

Rifle Brigade (3rd Battalion.)—Lieutenant C. F. Hulse, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 14th October to the 10th November 1869, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

Ensign the Hon'ble J. C. Maxwell, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 14th October to the 10th November 1869, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

Staff Corps.—Major E. P. Lloyd, on private affairs, from the 1st February to the 31st March, in extension.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Assistant Surgeon W. H. Steele, M.B., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

INSANES.

Under instructions from Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that para. 8, section 41 of the Bengal Military Regulations, on the subject of insane soldiers being sent to hospitals for lunatics by Commanding Officers, is to be held in abeyance for the present.

CAVALRY HORSE ALLOWANCE.

The following letters from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military department, the Controller of Military Accounts, are published for information and guidance of officers concerned :—

No 863, dated 18th February 1869.

"I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 1607-E, dated 22nd January 1869, referring the question of the horse allowance admissible to Cavalry officers under the old organization while doing general duty.

"In reply, I am directed to acquaint you that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the horse allowance, as at present passed, shall not be withdrawn from a Cavalry officer (of the old cavalry) even though only doing general duty.

"His Excellency in Council is pleased further to rule that if a Cavalry officer is appointed to a regiment under the new organization when his combined staff pay and staff corps pay is less than the cavalry pay of his rank, he is to be considered entitled to draw the latter, whether his appointment is an officiating or a permanent one.

"Government General Order No. 1118 of 10th December 1868 is, I am to add, equally applicable to acting and permanent employment."

No. 366, dated 10th February 1870.

"With reference to your letter No. 16-F, dated the 3rd April 1869, I am desired to acquaint you that the decision given in para. 3 of the letter from this department, No. 863 of the 18th February 1869, is to be considered applicable also to officers of the Local Cavalry holding other than regimental appointments.

"When on leave in India they should receive the difference between the staff corps rate of pay and half staff salary, and the local rate of pay and allowances of their rank, as a special allowance ; and if on furlough, the half of the local pay and allowances of their rank, if that exceeds the aggregate they could claim on account of regimental or staff appointments."

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD MARCH.

London	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	"
	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	"
	Myrabolns & Colr bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 32 to 36 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Hall	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Phlox (s)	Baker	Nowanuggur, Mar. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Emeu (s)	Babot	China, &c.
	Magdala	Evans	Callao.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Zuleika, Thomson, to Galle.
Ship Kennington, Colquhoun, to Madras.
Barque Jessie Jamieson, Bell, to Vizagapatam.
Ship Northumbrian, Figgie, to Havre.
Ship Euterpe, Cosens, to Rangoon.
Barque T. B. Ord, Walker, to Galle.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Ship Coromandel, to Zanzibar.
Ship Buxine, to Liverpool.
Ship Thunderbolt, to Liverpool.
Steamer Ebro, to Marseilles via Suez Canal.
Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.

THE HOOGHLY.
DEPARTURE.

Feb. 27 Glenfalloch..... —— ..... ——

NOTICE.—LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have not already received Cards of Invitation to the RECEPTION at Government House, Parell, on the occasion of H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT, and who may wish to attend, are requested to send their Names and Addresses to the A. D. C. in Waiting for submission to His Excellency the Governor.

J. G. GRAHAM,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.
Govt. House, Malabar Point, 22nd February 1870.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH'S VISIT to BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—The TOWN will be ILLUMINATED, and there will be a DISPLAY of FIRE-WORKS on the Esplanade, on the night of SATURDAY, the 12th of March.

Full particulars as to hours and details of arrangement will appear hereafter.

The new SECRETARIAT BUILDING on the Esplanade will be fitted as a GRAND STAND, from which H. R. H. will view the display of Fireworks.

Subscribers to the Reception Fund of Rs. 100 and upwards will alone be admitted to this Building. Subscribers above Rs. 100 will be entitled to one ticket per 100 Rupees subscribed. A portion of the Building will be set apart for Native Ladies.

APPLICATIONS for TICKETS to be made to the Secretary of the Reception Committee, at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, on or before the 8th March 1870.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner,
President of Reception Committee.
Bombay, 28th February 1870.

VISIT of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—NOTICE.—Referring to former Advertisements, NOTICE is hereby given, that the FLOWER SHOW will OPEN about 5-30 P.M. on MONDAY the 14th March, when H.R.H. will visit the Victoria Gardens.

Only a limited number of Tickets will be issued for that evening. Price Rs. 15 each.

APPLICATION for TICKETS to be made in writing to the undersigned not later than the 8th March. Each application should give the name and address of every person for whose admission a Ticket is required. Tickets will not be transferable.

Particulars regarding admission on days subsequent to the 14th March will be hereafter notified.

W. GRAY, M.B., Secretary.
Town Hall, Bombay, 28th Feb. 1870.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—REGATTA PRIZES.—WINNERS of PRIZES will please call at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine H M Dockyard on MONDAY or TUESDAY, when, on application to Mr. Nanabhoy in that office, they will receive orders on the Honorary Treasurer for the amounts they are entitled to.

JAMES RANKEN, } Joint Honorary
EDWARD DOERING, } Secretary.
Bombay, 4th March 1870.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed the next ASSEMBLY will take place on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 9 o'clock, at Mr C. Pelle's House, Breach Candy, kindly lent for the occasion.

H. J. STOCK, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.
Marine Lines, 4th March.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

	Rs. as.
Price, per Copy	0 4
Annual Subscription	12 0

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsar.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal R. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Boubay Steam Ferries.
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India General Steam Navigation Company.
Route to Seamooros.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
HM Horse Carriage Dak.
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North Western Dak Company
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Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Elephants, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Smart, Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London :—Mr. G. Street 30 Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BAKER—March 4th, at Bombay, the wife of Captain W. A. Baker, R.E., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RUSSELL—NEWPORT—February 23rd, at St. John's Church, Colaba, by the Rev. Ward Maule, S. C. L., Alfred Albert Alexander Russell, Esq., second son of the late John Russell, Esq., Bedford Square, London, to Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Newport.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

BAXTER—February 26th, at Calcutta, Charles Baxter, late Commander, B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Punjab, aged 51 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870.

We have recently had an educational controversy in Bombay which will probably continue for some time—perhaps for ever. We do not refer to the dispute about Science and Theology, in which Principal Wordsworth maintains his own with an ease and learning not likely to find a competitor of the same calibre ; but to the larger question of the standard of education we should maintain, and the scope of the entire work so gallantly taken in hand. It is quite natural that a native party, with short-sighted views, and perhaps a spice of vanity, should contend for the introduction of vernacular languages as subjects for study and examination. But we agree with Principal Wordsworth, that to do so would be to depart from a higher to a lower ground, and would amount to a perversion of the whole aim and scope of University training. It is manifest that there is no vernacular literature for the student to study, much less one of that high form and refined quality required in the instrument which is to serve as a prime agent in mental culture and intellectual training. As to the heresy of *Native Opinion*, that University teaching should simply aim at fitting a man for a place under Government, Principal Wordsworth has withered up that sordid notion—it is nothing more—and the *Hindu Reformer* has eloquently protested against it from a lofty standpoint.

Setting aside altogether as unworthy the squalid aims set forth in *Native Opinion*, we turn to the larger question, and find in the annual address of Vice-Chancellor Bayley much that we are sure will be welcomed by the nobler and more thoughtful among our native fellow-subjects. What has been the course pursued in the Calcutta University? There, instead of degrading, they have raised the standard, rightly holding that it should be high, and have sought to "secure more thorough teaching and results of a more solid character than heretofore." And for good reasons. Their object is not to train men for Government employ, although, other things being equal, a trained intellect is more likely than an untrained intellect to do good service in that line. They take the just view that the Universities are the educational standard-bearers of the country ; and they hold that a degree should be a certificate of a high and thoroughly intellectual training, "fitting the recipient to be an agent of intellectual progress, and of a new and advancing civilization." The aim is not simply to give them "an advantage over their competitors in the ordinary pursuits of life," although it may do so, and self-interest is one of the great motives animating students as well as other men. With that, however, the University has little to do. Its duty is to afford the highest available instruction and training ; leaving the student to apply what he has acquired in his own way. The best available means are, confessedly, not Indian but European. As Mr. Bayley puts it, in dwelling on the advantages possessed by the Indian student, "the task which is before the Indian student of to-day is really very much that which the students of mediæval Europe were called upon to fulfil at the revival of learning. And yet the stores of literature and science which were then available to the latter can bear no comparison with the vast accumulations now available to students even in the English language alone ; and it must be remembered that in addition to this the Indian student has an ancient indigenous literature of his own, capable perhaps of becoming of as great value to him as the learning and the literature of Greece and Rome proved to the earlier scholars in Europe." And he goes on to point out how large a field lies open in philology since a knowledge of Sauskrit so unexpectedly unlocked its treasures. But to pursue knowledge through that field an intimate acquaintance with Western languages and literature, living and dead, is an essential requisite. Probably few will enter on the task, yet that does not diminish the value of the imported Western agencies as instruments of the best attainable culture. Science, in the highest sense, so useful, so much wanted in India, cannot be obtained at all without very considerable culture on Western foundations. Nor could the Indian student intelligently investigate the traditions, customs, habits of his own land without the discipline of an university, and the knowledge thereby acquired. Mr. Bayley laments over the absence of a good vernacular literature even for the people ; and none can gainsay a statement which ought to set at rest for ever the notion of training scholars through vernacular languages.

We do not think that the standard of University education, supported as it is by the best Europeans and the best Natives, is likely to be lowered. But the question of popular education will meet, in its development, with more hindrances ; and we are glad to see how heartily and judiciously Mr. Bayley puts in his plea on the right side. He rightly holds that "the true complement of higher education of all kinds consists in the education of the poorest and the humblest of the people." He uses an admirable illustration of the danger as well as injustice of neglecting the masses—the policy pursued in England ; and he thinks that India should profit by Western mistakes. So far as there is an analogy between the two countries, the illustration applies ; and though there are great differences, the principle is the same ; for it applies here undoubtedly in a limited degree, governed by the circumstances of the country. Whatever may be the case with India, England undoubtedly suffers immensely in consequence of her long and contemptuous refusal to provide popular education. In England there is, and in India there may be, though there is not yet, disunion and a hatred of class against class ; and if a great gulf becomes fixed here between an educated and uneducated class, that pleasant feature of Indian life, the "comparative social equality of rich and poor," will disappear, and inequ-lity and hatred take its place. Mr. Bayley urges the educated and the rich, for their own sakes, to use their influence and acquirements in securing to the people the largest possible share of educational advantages. He admits the vastness of the task, but entertains sanguine hopes of success. "At least," he continues, "of this I have no doubt whatever, that if we look not merely for the intellectual advancement and increased material prosperity of India, but even that in this respect the country shall maintain its present position among the nations of the world, we must, as one chief means to this end, secure not merely a certain modicum of Western learning and Western science, but diffusion of the advantages of education to all classes of the people." We have repeatedly insisted on the policy of extending primary education to the people, and we rejoice to see that the cause has the support of the able and enlightened Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

COLONEL W. W. ANDERSON, Political Agent in Kattywar, arrived here yesterday by the steamer Havelock.

IN consequence of sickness His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur has given up the idea of coming to Bombay.

YESTERDAY the Sultan of Lahej, who arrived here from Aden by the last mail steamer, visited His Excellency the Governor.

ON the 14th there will be a State Dinner a Parell, not a Ball as by a slip was stated in our issue of Thursday. The Ball will take place on the 16th.

SIR RUTHERFORD and LADY ALCOCK, we understand, will arrive in Bombay to-morrow. They will be the guests of the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., at Sans Souci.

IT is said that when Major-General Fytche takes leave to the Neilgherries some time this month, Colonel Ardagh, the Commissioner of Pegu, will carry on the Chief Commissioner's current duties.

THE Maharajah of Jheend is expected to be appointed to succeed the Maharajah of Jeypore as Member of the Supreme Legislative Council The selection of this Chief for that high honour seems to give general satisfaction.

ON Friday, last week, the Czarewitch left Calcutta for Rangoon, in tow of the Undaunted, went aground, and could not be got off till the evening. Meantime a large vessel ran into the Undaunted, and inflicted some injury. By Sunday, however, all damages were repaired, and the two vessels proceeded to the Sand Heads.

WE believe that in consequence of the illness of His Highness the Thackore of Bhownuggur, neither he nor his Prime Minister, Mr. Gowreeshunker Oodeyshunker, will be here during the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. It had been expected the Prime Minister would come as a representative of the Thackore.

A LETTER dated Srinuggur, 17th ultimo, produces a sort of pleasurable shiver in the reader : "We have almost a Canadian winter. The river, except about 30 feet in the centre, is frozen over. The thermometer at 11 A.M. to-day stood 10 above zero. The snow in the valley is about a foot deep. A friend tells me he has never experienced so severe a winter as the present."

A NATIVE paper on the other side of India contains a suggestion that a tax of two rupees should be imposed upon every marriage, and estimates that an annual revenue of £260,000 might be looked for from this source alone. It is not a bad idea. Natives are so fond of paying as much as they can on marriages that two rupees to the sirkar would be neither here nor there.

THE Duke of Edinburgh was expected to return to Lucknow yesterday from his *shikar* in the Kheree jungles. A squadron of the 17th Bengal Lancers was under orders to form his escort on arrival. His Royal Highness was to dine at the Mess of the 102nd on the evening of his arrival, and to leave next day for Allahabad, *en route* to Jubbulpore, where he will meet the Viceroy.

THE following important erratum, in reference to some statistical tables which we published a summary of in our issue of Wednesday, reached us yesterday :—"In the Account of Revenues and Receipts of 1869-70 to December 1869 inclusive, just circulated, in column 15, for "Actual of 12 months ending with November 1869" read "Actual of 12 months ending with *December* 1869."'

A DEPLORABLE accident is reported to have occurred at Hatrass (in Allygurh) last week. During the preparation of the fireworks to be exhibited on the occasion of a wedding in the family of Lalla Phool Chand and Mukkan Lall, bankers of that city, an explosion took place which resulted in the death of nine or ten persons, the destruction of much property, and the total loss of about Rs. 14,000 worth of fireworks.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE following telegram is taken from a Mofussil paper. It was despatched from Kurrachee on the 1st February, but it has not yet been delivered in Bombay :—

LONDON, 24TH FEBRUARY.

The Prince of Wales was examined yesterday in connection with the Mordaunt Divorce Case. He emphatically denied the imputation that he had been guilty of any immorality with Lady Mordaunt.

Mr. Herbert has been elected Member of Parliament for Nottingham.

Mr. Anson Burlinghame is dead.

Carlos (?) has been arrested at Lyons for organizing an insurrection. He has been conveyed to Switzerland.

LONDON, 25TH FEBRUARY.

THE LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Sales of Cotton	54,000	bales.
" " Surats	16,000	"
Import of Cotton	29,000	"
" " Surats	4,000	"
Stock of Cotton	310,000	"
" " Surats	97,750	"

LONDON, 26TH FEBRUARY.

4 per cent. Government Securities	92.	
5 " "	....104.	
5½ " "	....110.	

Exchange 1s. 11½d.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £69,375 (?)

Total notes outstanding, £78,500 (?)

The steamer Baroda, with the English Mails, left Suez for Bombay on the 21st February.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co's steamer Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Mrs C H Clay and three children, Mr C T Farke and child, Mrs Manderson and infant, Mrs Mackintosh Major and Mrs A M Rainey and two children, Mrs Blair and three children, Dr Fogerty's two daughters and son, Mr John Alexander, Lieut. Drew, Lieut. W Cotton, Lieut. H Yates, Mrs Hare, Mr W H Simpson, Captain W D Anderson, Mr and Mrs Elliston, and Mr John Robins.

For Marseilles—Major and Mrs Beynon and seven children, Mr W M Gelby, Mrs Mary Mason, Lieut-Col. and Mrs H S Rannuell, Mr Zomoyski, Mr M H Wilkinson, Colonel Barnard, Mr Fortescueen.

For Suez—The Countess of Mayo, Capt. Brooke, Mr N Valetta, Mr Agelasto, Mr Alton, Major J P Cambridge, Mr E Linstedt, Mr and Mrs Montefiore, Mr Moffatt, Lieut. A S Blake, Mr Johnston Smith, and Hon P Wyndham.

For Aden—Colonel Hare.

THE BOMBAY AND SUPREME GOVERNMENTS.

IF the following is all that the intelligent "Englishman" can find to say on the subject of the controversy between the Supreme Government and our own we are absolved by its petulance and bounce and absence of argument and fact from publishing any rejoinder :—

The Bombay Government has adopted the somewhat extreme, and certainly undignified and inconvenient, course of publishing its correspondence with the Supreme Government relative to the reduction of Public Works expenditure ordered by the famous Simla telegram of the 13th October. On further reflection that Government will probably regret this hasty and ill-judged measure. A subordinate Government that cannot obey is clearly not fit to govern, for it ignores, or defies, the fundamental principle upon which the theory of Government is based. It would be utterly impossible to conduct the affairs of any State if every high-placed official, whose self-love happened to be hurt, were to think himself justified in rushing into print and appealing to the public. If the Bombay Government considered itself aggrieved, the obvious course was to refer the matter to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and demand protection and redress. It is little to the purpose to reply that the Supreme Government ultimately consented to the publication of the correspondence in question, for we find Sir Seymour Fitzgerald distinctly affirming that "the publication of the proceedings of His Excellency's Government is strictly within his discretion." This may, indeed, be the case with regard to proceedings within the Bombay Presidency, but it cannot apply to communications which may be exchanged between a provincial ruler and his immediate superior. Had the Bombay Government been less prompt in expending the Public Works grant for the year, it would have experienced less difficulty in carrying out the orders for retrenchment it received from Simla. In eight months, however, it had contrived to spend 44½ of the 49½ lakhs granted for Original Works for the whole twelve months. Five lakhs only remaining, it was clearly impossible to save 12½. The Bombay Government, however, expressed its willingness to do a good deal more than was in its power, and raised a cloud of words to confuse understanding. And then it lost temper, and tried to stand upon its dignity, and demanded permission to "communicate to the public the whole of the correspondence which passed on the measures enjoined by the Government of India." But no sooner was this permission accorded—coupled, indeed, with a reminder that "it is an established rule, based on obvious grounds of policy which applies to all public transactions, that proceedings of a subordinate authority which are likely to form the subject of discussion with a higher authority should not be made public until the questions at issue have been finally settled"—than, as already shown, the Bombay Government claims the right of affording publicity to its proceedings without previous reference to a superior authority. The *Bombay Gazette*, of course, upholds the action of the Presidency Government throughout, and sneers at "the gentlemen at Simla." For all that, we shall be strangely surprised if the Home Government do not express considerable dissatisfaction at the publication of this correspondence.

Perhaps some Bengal writer will furnish a more solid commentary, dealing with the facts and vindicating, if he can, the course pursued by the Supreme Government. When that is done we shall be quite ready to continue the controversy.

H. M. S. STAR.

THE "Englishman" publishes a telegram from Galle to the effect that H. M. S. Star, bound for the Nicobar Islands, has had to put in there. Three hours after leaving Trincomalee the Star touched upon some rocks, and was afterwards found to be making water. In consequence of this accident the Star will have to come to Bombay for repairs instead of to the Nicobars.

ARRIVAL OF THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

REPORTED CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE LIFE OF HIS HIGHNESS.

HIS HIGHNESS KHUNDERAO GAEKWAR SENA KHASKEIL, Shumsher Bahadoor, G.C.S.I, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon. The special train, comprising His Highness's private saloon in which he travelled, and carriages for five or six hundred attendants, left Baroda at shortly after five o'clock yesterday morning and reached Grant Road Station, Bombay, at shortly after four in the afternoon. At many of the stations along the line there had been a large number of spectators, and at Dadur and Parel there was quite a crowd at the station. At Grant Road a deputation from Government was in waiting to receive His Highness, consisting of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with his Personal Staff, the Secretaries to Government, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, and the Oriental Translator to Government. Colonel Barr, the Political Resident, and Captain Reeves, the Assistant Political Resident at Baroda, had preceded the Gaekwar to Bombay, and were also on the platform. The Nawab of Sucheen, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy, the Commissioner of Police, the Agent, the Resident Engineer, and other officers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and a number of other gentlemen were also present. A guard of honour consisting of two companies of the 2nd Grenadiers N. I. in full dress, with the band and colours of the 22nd N. I., was in attendance under the command of Major Milford lining the drive from the station, whilst beyond was a long array of carriages and a great assemblage of natives. On the train stopping at the platform, Colonel Barr received His Highness and introduced him to the Commander-in-Chief, and after a few remarks of welcome through the Oriental Translator His Excellency conducted the Gaekwar to his carriage. His Highness, we should say, seemed in high spirits—despite the reports he had heard as to his personal safety. He travelled, as we have mentioned, in his private carriage, which is certainly a nice saloon, splendidly furnished. The Gaekwar wore a rich dress decorated with numerous jewels and costly ornaments, his head-dress sparkling with a profusion of diamonds. He has now in Bombay a band of followers numbering about two thousand and comprising his regiment of "Highlanders"—which will no doubt be an object of attraction here. Another part of His Highness's train consists of two elephants and two big guns of silver. On the Gaekwar emerging from the station the band struck up a welcome and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the saluting battery. The Prince was accompanied in his carriage by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Barr, and Mr. Ravenscroft, Chief Secretary to Government. The party at once drove to His Highness's camp near Dadur. This morning His Excellency the Governor will hold a Durbar at Government House for the reception of the Gaekwar, and in the afternoon he will pay His Highness a visit at his camp.

In connection with this visit of His Highness, a deal of uneasy feeling existed at Baroda in reference to a report that some of the subordinate officials on the railway had conspired for the death of the Gaekwar should he proceed to Bombay. The story which was simply a gross fabrication arose, we believe, in this way : On Wednesday matters had been all properly arranged for the departure and journey to Bombay, but late in the evening a Parsee employed as a fireman on the B. B. and C. I. Railway turned up at the palace in Baroda with the statement that he knew the secret of a conspiracy amongst four of the engine-drivers, to effect the death of the Gaekwar whilst on his way to Bombay. The Prime Minister who received the informant at once despatched a messenger to the railway station requesting the attendance of the station master ; and meantime the Parsee entered the Durbar at which several hundreds of the Gaekwar's subjects were present. There he went on to say that he had overheard a conversation amongst the engine-drivers in which they said that, should any of them drive the train they would start with too little water and have the boilers burst and the trained destroyed. On the arrival of the station master he was conducted into a room, where he could, unseen, hear a repetition of the tale, and after that he took the Parsee to the station and communicated with the cantonment magistrate. The result was that the Parsee was put in custody and he admitted we believe he had got a bribe from a native in Baroda, an enemy of the Gaekwar's, to tell the absurd tale so as to annoy His Highness and perchance make him deny himself the pleasure of his journey to meet the Duke of Edinburgh. On hearing the story His Highness deemed it prudent to require that his special train should be in the charge of some one in whom he had confidence, and so the foreman of the Locomotive Department at Baroda was appointed as driver to Bulsar, Mr Minet, the assistant locomotive superintendent, went on the engine, and the Baroda station master travelled, at the Gaekwar's request, in the train. Major Gordon, cantonment magistrate, also went with the train the first stage, and then Major, Barras, the superintendent of police on the line, and Mr. Carrol, the locomotive superintendent came further on. Mr. Duxbury, the traffic manager, left Bombay yesterday morning, joined the special at Veraur, and took charge of it to Bombay, where all arrived in safety. The Parsee who caused all this trouble and talk has been given in charge of the police at Baroda and was brought to Bombay yesterday in the special train. On the departure of the Gaekwar he might have been seen scowling in a corner of the station. We believe the matter will not be allowed to rest there.

ARRIVAL OF THE RAJ OF DRANGDRA.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJ OF DRANGDRA arrived at Grant Road Station on Thursday afternoon He was received by a staff officer of the Garrison, a member of His Excellency the Governor's Personal Staff, and the Oriental Translator to Government. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the saluting battery yesterday in honour of His Highness's arrival. The Raj who is accompanied by upwards of a hundred followers has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Byculla.

OTHER CHIEFS EXPECTED.

HIS HIGHNESS PRAGMALJEE, the Rao of Kutch, is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day ; according to the railway arrangements, his train will reach the Grant Road station at three in the afternoon, but the Government arrangements are for five o'clock. His Highness will be received by a deputation from Government, consisting of the Chief Secretary and the Political Secretary to Government, the Brigadier General Commanding the Garrison, a member of His Excellency the Governor's Personal Staff, and the Oriental Translator to Government. A guard of honour of one company, with regimental colors, fife and drum, will be furnished by the Marine Battalion, under a British officer, to parade at the station at 4-40, and a salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery at five o'clock. This is, we believe, the first occasion in the history of Kutch on which a prince of that state has moved out of his own territory ; and as many of the leading merchants and others in Bombay belong to that state they are to receive the Rao with all honours. There will be a great assembly at the station, and His Highness is to be asked to name some day "to receive the salutations of all classes of his subjects residing in Bombay," and on that evening an exhibition of fireworks with illuminations will be given at his residence and an address, accompanied by a nuzerana, will be presented to the Rao. We understand he is to live at

purpose. There was a band, by the way, on board the Lascar also—that of the 22nd Native Infantry. So much by way of introduction. Let us now sketch the events of the day.

SAILING MATCHES.

FIRST RACE (at 1-30 P.M.)—For ships' boats of any rig or size. First prize, Rs. 100, second prize, Rs. 50, third prize, Rs. 30 (presented by the Commodore of the Club), fourth prize, Rs. 25.

Vessel.	Rig.	Length.
Sydney Dacres	...Cutter	...
Bates Family	... do.	...
Tweed...	...Schooner ...	... 28 Feet.
Evening Star	...Sprit Sail ...	... 30 ,,
British Flag... ...	... ...	...
Tim Whiffler	...Cutter... ...	...
Howden	... do.	...
Red Jacket (Colaba) ...	...Sliding Gunter ...	...
Allahabad	... ...	...
Seniors (Nubia)	... ...	...
H. M. S. "Dryad's" Cutter ...	...China... ...	... 25 feet.
Cordillera ,, ,,	... ...	... 26 ,,
Andes	...Cutter	...
Exos	...Sprit Sails ...	...
Canute	... ...	... 21 feet.
Renaudone	... ...	... 22 ,,
Catty Sark (Auckland) ...	...Sliding Gunter ...	...
Teviotdale	... ...	...

COURSE.—From stations at flag ship to a flag boat moored between Karanja Shoal and Gull Island, rounding it, and leaving it on starboard hand, thence round inner light ship leaving it also on starboard hand, and back to flag ship passing between flag ship and the hulk, heading up the harbour (once round).

This was an exceedingly good and interesting race, by boats of all imaginable rigs. Though so many entered, and some carried perhaps more sail than was prudent, there was no accident of any kind, except in the case of the boat which was first in—the Tim Whiffler—which came in on the wrong side of the flagship and had to round again, and in doing so fouled several lighters, almost alongside the Dacca, and nearly capsized. Owing to this unfortunate little incident, the Tim lost the race, but managed to take up the fifth place. But for the fouling she would probably have kept the first place, notwithstanding she had to round again. The boats kept exceedingly well together, and their sailing qualities were well brought out by the contest. There being no time allowance, the prizes are awarded according as the boats came in. We name the first six in the order of their arrival:—

Hydra-Lee	Sydney Dacres
Catty Sark	Tim Whiffler
The Dryad's Cutter	Teviotdale

SECOND RACE (at 1-45 P.M.)—Sailing match for large yachts, handicapped. First prize Rs. 175, second prize Rs. 50.

Vessel.	Rig.	Owner.
Cinderella	Lateen ...	Colonel Kennedy, R E
Sea Queen	,, ...	H Forman, Esquire
Ianthe	,, ...	Capt F Cooper, R N
Water Queen	,, ...	Hamilton Maxwell, Esquire
Augusta	Schooner...	G S V FitzGerald, Esquire

Time Allowances.

	To Sea Queen.	To Cinderella.	To Ianthe.	To Augusta
	m.	m.	m.	m.
Water Queen allows	19	20	23	23
Sea Queen	...	1	4	4
Cinderella	...	...	3	3

COURSE.—Same as for the first race but twice round.

A peculiarity of this race was, that it was handicapped. The Water Queen had hitherto taken up the first place in, we think, every race with the ordinary time allowance, fixed according to tonnage under the Yacht Club's rules; and the handicapping was effected by making her allow more time to the other yachts than she had done at previous regattas. In this instance, however, it found her powers had been overrated, for although she gave the others from 19 to 23 minutes she came in only 12 minutes before the last boat. Consequently, according to the conditions of the race, the water Queen was reckoned to have come in last. Actually, however, she came in first, and her fast sailing qualities are so well known that it would be superfluous to say another word in her praise. The race altogether was a fine one. Cinderella and Augusta attracted special attention. They kept close together nearly the whole way. In fact they went too close together once, for in rounding the Semiramis the first time, the Augusta fouled the Cinderella and it was lucky there was no damage done beyond the carrying away of the former's flagstaff, for there was a strong breeze blowing at the time and both yachts were going very fast. There is no doubt the Augusta is a fine powerful vessel, but almost invariably she is backward in setting sail and getting under weigh. In that way, and generally in handling the sails, she loses a good deal of time and is thus placed at a great disadvantage as compared with the lateen-rigged boats, whose canvas is so easily managed. At starting it was a considerable time—she was almost half way to the Karanja flag-boat in fact—before her sails were properly set, and during that time the lateen-rigs had of course got a long way ahead, but afterwards, when all was fairly in order, she began to make up rapidly for lost—lost water, we suppose we must call it. The Ianthe did her work exceedingly well, and was admirably sailed. The performance of the Sea Queen was not considered equal to her last year's. We hear her masts and sails have been considerably reduced; this may add to her safety, but of course not to her speed. The following shows the result of the race:—

	Time of arrival.	Allowing for time.
Water Queen	... 3-20-0	..... 5th
Cinderella	... 3-49-30	..... 3rd
Ianthe	... 3-49-43	..... 1st
Augusta	... 3-51- 0	..... 2nd
Sea Queen	... 3-52-10	..... 4th

Since writing the above, however, we are informed that by a decision of the umpire the Augusta has lost her position in the race on account of her having fouled the Cinderella.

THIRD RACE.—Sailing match for cutters and schooners, time allowed for difference in tonnage.

Vessels.	Rig.	Tons.	Owner.
Nymph ...	...Lateen ...	6	Col. J T Barr
Tortoise ...	... Do. ...	3	Thos. Crawford, Esq
Pirate ...	... Do. ...	3	Thos. Crawford, Esq
Sylph ...	...Sliding Gunter ...	8	Capt. G F Henry
Erin ...	...Lateen ...	13	,, ,,
Psyche ...			

Time allowances.

	To Erin.	To Dot.	To Mazagon.	To Sylph.
	m. sec.	m. sec.	m. sec.	m. sec.
Psyche allows	0 59	1 25	1 28	2 10
Erin	...	0 26	0 29	1 11
Dot	...	...	0 13	0 45
Mazagon	...	...	...	0 32

COURSE.—Same as for first race (once round).

The result of this race was rather contrary to expectations. From her previous performances in the harbour since she was rebuilt connoisseurs thought the Lisette was little likely to win, but the connoisseurs were wrong this time. The success she achieved is attributed to her size and to the circumstance that the strong breeze which was blowing was particularly favourable to a craft of her build. Altogether the race was as good as it could possibly have been. With the four which came in after the Lisette it was a close contest. The Tortoise kept up her reputation well, and was admirably sailed by one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Club, Mr. Ranken. The Tiny also did wonders, considering that on previous occasions she proved rather a failure in yacht racing. Superior management may account for the difference. The Nymph with her large balloon sails seemed every moment as if she would capsize. It was plain the pressure of canvas was too much for her; in beating to windward the foot of the jib was continually dragging in the water, and the cutter appeared as though she was on her broadside. With light breezes the Nymph would be a fast little boat, but on this occasion there was too much wind for the canvas she carried. She came in fourth, but it appeared she had not rounded the Karanja boat, and on that account she was not adjudged a position. Othello came in a good fifth, counting as fourth, by reason of the Nymph's omission. The only other competitor was the Pirate—rather a terrible sort of craft, judging from the ominous black flag, with death's head and cross-bones, which he carried at the mast-head, and the prominence of his name on bow and stern. He was rigged out with yards and booms before starting, and it was evidently intended to make an impression, but the pirate's roving disposition got the better of him, and up to the close of the day's events he hadn't put in an appearance at the flag ship. Kennery, as an old pirate haunt, may have attracted him, or, more probably, he may have found it was "no go" and retired—if not with his tail between his legs, with his death's head and cross-bones in his locker. There were no foulings in this race, and from beginning to end it was most satisfactory. We append a statement of the result, naming the boats, as before, in the order in which they came in:—

	Time of arrival.	Allowing for time.
Lisette ...	... 3-12-15	..... 1st
Tortoise ...	... 3-21-30	..... 2nd
Tiny ...	... 3-25-45	..... 3rd
Nymph ...	... 3-27-05	 0
Othello ...	... 3-29-25	..... 4th

FOURTH RACE (at 2-15 P.M.)—Sailing match for lateen and sliding gunter rigged boats. Time allowed for difference in tonnage. First prize, Rs. 100; second prize, Rs. 30.

Vessel.	Rig.	Tons.	Owner.
Dot... ...	...Lateen ...	6	Col. J T Barr
Mazagon ...	... Do. ...	3	Thos. Crawford, Esq
Sylph ...	... Do. ...	3	Thos. Crawford, Esq
Erin ...	...Sliding Gunter ...	8	Capt. G F Henry
Psyche ...	...Lateen ...	13	,, ,,

Time Allowances.

	To Erin.	To Dot.	To Mazagon.	To Sylph.
	m. sec.	m. sec.	m. sec.	m. sec.
Psyche allows	0 59	1 25	1 28	2 10
Erin	...	0 26	0 29	1 11
Dot	...	...	0 13	0 45
Mazagon	...	...	...	0 32

COURSE.—Same as for first race (once round).

This was another good race—one of the best of the day. The Psyche carried off the first prize by an advantage of only five seconds over Sylph—delicate reckoning, rather! The size of the Psyche was in her favour while contesting with smaller boats in a strong breeze, but setting that aside the fastest boat in the race appeared to be the Sylph, a remarkably swift sailer and exceedingly well managed on this occasion—as might have been expected, considering she was commanded by the energetic and experienced Assistant Master Attendant, Mr. Corke. A pretty sight was enjoyed when the Sylph, Dot, and Mazagon came in, very close together, a minute or two after the Psyche. It is an interesting circumstance connected with this race that a crew of coolee fishermen took part in it. Their boat was the Mazagon. They had an outrigger out, on which the crew might be seen sitting, after their fashion; and if there had been a question of the Mazagon winning there would probably, we believe, have been some dispute about that practice of theirs, for they served, in point of fact, as moving ballast. This is the first time these fishermen have taken part in a race, and we are sure every one would be glad to see them encouraged to repeat their efforts. The well-known Erin, which had before been distinguished for her fast sailing, came in last of all on this occasion, under circumstances which we did not learn. The result was as follows:—

	Time of arrival.	Allowing for time.
Psyche ...	... 3-35-45	..... 1st
Sylph ...	... 3-38- 0	..... 2nd
Dot ...	... 3-39- 0	..... 3rd
Mazagon ...	... 3-40- 0	..... 4th
Erin ...	...	..... 5th

FIFTH RACE (at 2-30 P.M.)—Sailing match for dubash boats. No time allowance. First prize, Rs. 95; second, Rs. 30 (if more than 2 boats start.)

Francis a Lant.....Lateen ..Cowasjee and Dinshaw.
Minnie ..... ,, ...Jehangheer.

COURSE.—Same as for first race (once round).

There were unfortunately only two boats entered for this race, and the prize was won in a gallant style by the Francis a Lant, a fine specimen of her class. The Minnie was several minutes behind her. There seemed some disparity in their size, the Francis a Lant appearing a much more powerful boat than the other. It is difficult to say what keeps the dubashes from turning out strong for a contest of this kind. It cannot be, surely, that they are afraid of testing the capabilities of their craft. Instead of there being only two entries this should be one of the best races of the day. It is well known that the dubash boats, besides being handsomely built, are among the fastest in the harbour, swift sailing being an important matter in their case,—a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence in fact. Next year we hope the enterprising men who own them will show what they and their boats can do.

ROWING MATCHES.

SIXTH RACE (at 3-30 P.M.)—Rowing match for 4-oared gigs, jolly boats or ships' cutters, limited to 25 feet over all. First prize, Rs. 50; second prize, Rs. 20.

Tweed.	British Sceptre.
Houghton Tower.	Tweed.

It was feared there would be no race for these prizes, but at the last moment the ships above-named entered boats for the contest. It was a splendid, well-contested race. The winning boat, one of the Tweed's, came in only a few seconds before the second one, the coxswain crowing (literally) over the discomfiture of the Houghton Tower's crew. Cox was entitled to crow, but he can't say he "won easy." The other two boats, the British Sceptre's and one of the Tweed's, were thirty seconds behind. It was a tie between them.

SEVENTH RACE (at 3-30 P.M.)—Rowing match for double-banked launches or cutters. First prize Rs. 100; second prize, Rs. 50.

Vessel.	Length	Oars
P & O	...	12
H M S Nymph's... ...	25 feet	10
,, ,, No. 2	,,	10

COURSE.—From stations at flag ship to a flag boat moored about half a mile off in the direction of Oyster Rock, rounding it, leaving it on the port hand, and back to starting point.

An interesting race. It was a contest between two double-banked cutters from H. M. S. Nymph and a boat of a similar description, belonging to the P. and O. Co., and manned by Chinamen. The Chinamen took the lead at the start and kept it till the finish, winning gallantly by about three lengths, and loudly cheered. Their fellow-countrymen who "assisted" as spectators were heard expressing their gratification by their peculiar and scarcely celestial grunts. We may mention that the cutters belonging to the man-of-war seemed to have too many men in them for their size, and it was thought by good judges that had there been fewer men there would have been a likelihood of the Nymph's boats beating the P. & O.'s. The third boat, we may add was a long way behind the other two.

EIGHTH RACE (at 3-45 P.M.)—Rowing match for 5 or 6-oared gigs, jolly boats or ships' cutters. First prize, Rs. 70; second prize, Rs. 40; third prize, Rs. 20

Mr Osborn's Gig ...	...	...	...	...	6
Tweed ...	...	...	...27 feet...	...	5
Greyhound ...	...	...	...	...	6
P. & O.'s ...	...	...	...	...	6
Tweed ...	...	...	...24 feet...	...	4

COURSE.—Same as for seventh race.

A very well contested race—perhaps the best pulling race of the day. It was won by two boats of the Tweed, whose crew had already distinguished themselves. The first boat won by only a length. In this instance the P. & O. Co.'s Chinese crew came in last. Mr. Osborn's gig was manned by Mahomedan boatmen, who at the start seemed not to understand what was going forward, and were at the disadvantage of falling at once about 70 or 80 yards astern of the others. Their boat would probably have had a better place in the result if they had started as they ought to have done, for they pulled remarkably well and it was a fine boat they were pulling in. As it was they were a good third and so gained a prize. We believe this is the first time Mahomedan boatmen have been got to take part at a Bombay regatta in a rowing competition, and it must be admitted they did well. The order in which the boats came in was as follows:—Tweed No. 1, Tweed No. 2, Mr. Osborn's gig, Greyhound, and P. and O.

With this race the Bombay Regatta of 1870 came to an end.

It will be seen from an advertisement that winners are requested to call at the office of the Superintendent of Marine on Monday or Tuesday to receive the amounts they are entitled to.

THE COTTON CROP.

APPENDED is the weekly report of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited; dated Bombay, 4th March 1870:—

The following reports regarding the weather and the crops have just reached me from the cotton districts.

AKOLA, 1st March.—Our market, which during the week had been irregular with a declining tendency, closed this evening with a firmer feeling. Rates which had fallen fully Rs. 10 per candy from the highest point may now be quoted at about Rs. 295. Supplies do not increase, and the quality of the cotton arriving continues to be very mixed. About one-half of the crop has now come forward, leaving for receipt during March and April 15,000 to 16,000 bojas. The Koonbies of many villages have not as yet sent in a single doora, and others only their inferior cotton, so that we may hope to receive a considerable quantity of comparatively fine quality before the season closes.

SHEGAUM, 2nd March.—The supplies to this market during the past week have been about fourteen to fifteen hundred bojas. There is no improvement in the quality arriving.

KHAMGAUM, 2nd March.—Supplies in this market during the preceding week averaged about 600 candies, the quality of which was as various and no better than usual. Prices, however, have ruled lower, but still they are too high for buyers of only the better sorts, the explanation of which seems to be that these are in request to raise the average character of purchases. The quantity of cotton registered up to 26th ult. is 11,000 candies against about 17,000 candies at the same time last season.

BROACH, 3rd March.—Our receipts of kuppas have been very small during the week, and as heavy contracts have been made for delivery on the 19th inst., we can scarcely look for any reduction in our present high rates until late in the month.

AHMEDABAD.—Picking is progressing rapidly in these districts.

THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

A GENTLEMAN in Calcutta has received the following telegram from England, dated 10 P.M. February 24th:—

"Committee Manchester Chamber Commerce Cotton Supply Association disapprove proposed cotton account publish this." It is presumed that this means, by interpretation, "The Committees of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and of the Cotton Supply Association disapprove of the proposed Cotton Frauds Bill. Publish this."

A COMICAL reason has been given for the recent unpleasantness between the Sultan and the Khedive. On the occasion of his last visit to Constantinople the Viceroy of Egypt was accompanied by the ladies of his harem, all magnificently attired in the extreme of Parisian fashion. A furious jealousy at once as ailed the hitherto gentle bosoms of the Sultan's ladies, and the Seraglio ceased to be a Paradise. Clearly, there was nothing to be done but to surrender at discretion. The Commander of the Faithful accordingly laid down his arms—or opened them, as well as his purse strings—and cases upon cases of millinery continuously arrived from Paris. The expenditure however, was dreadful to contemplate, and the enraged Sultan, discomfited at home, vented his wrath upon the vassal whose foolish extravagance had brought about this ruinous outlay. The story is very likely untrue, but history is made up of such.

BOMBAY.

ADMISSION OF AN ATTORNEY.—Mr. Herford Edwin Hope was yesterday admitted by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice as an attorney and proctor of the Supreme Court of Bombay.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday while a Hindoo named Luxmon Seewa was working at Nowrojee Hill, a rock fell upon him and he was severely hurt. He was soon taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

GAMBLING.—Yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced one Shaik Mahomed to a month's rigorous imprisonment for gaming with dice and money in a public place.

TRANSPARENCIES for use during the Illumination are likely to be in demand. It will be seen from an advertisement that Messrs. McLeod, Horden, and Co., at Khetwady, are in a position to furnish them.

ALIMONY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, Shaik Mytab was charged, at the instance of his wife Hoosunbee, with neglecting to support her. The magistrate ordered a payment of five rupees a month to be made to the complainant and five rupees as costs.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 22nd Regt. N. I. at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening:—

March.
Overture .....Crown Diamonds .....Auber.
Valse .....Florence .....Godfrey.
Selection .....Elisire d'Amore .....Donizetti.
Quadrille .....Neue Melodien .....Strauss
Galop.....Harum Scarum.....Cassidy.

THE village of Wulwunda, in the Mawul talooka was entirely destroyed by fire on the 24th ultimo. Every house in the village was burnt to the ground. The loss is estimated at nearly Rs. 4,000. It is ascertained that the fire was the result of pure accident and caused by a blind woman.—*Deccan Herald*, Mar. 4.

THE two engines which came from Lanowlee last night, to take the special troop trains from Poona, got off the line at Kirkee at midnight through the negligence of the pointsman on duty. The District Traffic Superintendent and Locomotive Foreman of Lanowlee happened to be in Poona at the time; and they proceeded immediately to Kirkee with all the hands and appliances they could muster, and by a little after daylight all was right again.—*Ibid.*

A FIRE took place at the Lines of H. M. 23rd Regiment N. I., at half past one on Wednesday, and destroyed six lines of native huts. The fire commenced in a hut belonging to Alapa, a recruit sepoy, and as there was a strong wind at the time it made rapid progress, though there were three fire-engines on the spot. The fire would have been extinguished more rapidly had not so many of the sepoys been absent on duty, upon almost all the guards in Poona. Major Bourke of the 23rd Regiment and several other officers of the same regiment, Captain Daniell, Mr. Trenn, and several other gentlemen were present and a great many soldiers of the 2nd Queen's—all doing their best, and working hard until the fire was extinguished.—*Ibid.*

AN inquest was held yesterday at Matharpacaddy touching the death of Cooverbaee, a Parsee female, aged 19 years. Some family disagreement had for some time existed between the deceased and her husband's relatives, and it was also elicited in evidence that some days ago she had threatened to put an end to her life. The husband of the deceased also declared that two months ago a piece of opium was found in her box. From the evidence of Dr. J. N. Mendonça, it appeared that on Thursday, at 1 P.M., the deceased was suddenly taken ill after her usual meal, and that when called to see her, his suspicions were aroused by the discovery of a piece of opium in her pocket. She presented all the symptoms of narcotic poisoning. Appropriate remedies were used, but she died at 6 o'clock the same evening. Dr. Mendonça was of opinion that she died from the effects of a poisonous dose of opium. The jury accordingly returned a verdict of suicide.

SHERIFF'S PEONS CHARGED WITH THEFT.

SOME time ago a Hindoo obtained a judgment in the High Court against Mr. Premchund Roychund, and the latter having failed to pay the amount of the decree, an attachment was put on certain property of his at Byculla. On the 22nd ultimo Mr. Malins, Deputy Sheriff, went to the place to lock the outer gate of the compound. When he went to the gate, Mr. Premchund, with several others, went to Mr. Malins, [illegible] had brought the money to remove the attachment. Soon after receiving the money, Mr. Malins ordered the peons, who were in charge of the property, to leave the place. When they were about to leave the compound, Mr. Premchund's men charged the peons, in presence of Mr. Malins, with stealing an argand lamp from the property, which was then in the possession of the Sheriff. The peons, by name Pursan Davideen and Shewbux Thackoordeen, were charged before the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on Tuesday last with stealing an argand lamp, of the value of Rs. 25, property in possession of the Sheriff of Bombay, and also with receiving the said property knowing it to be stolen.

Mr. G. W. R. Malins deposed—I am Deputy Sheriff of Bombay. The prisoners are extra sepoys employed on attachments for the protection of property. On Saturday last, the 19th ult., attachment was put on certain property of Premchund Roychund in his bungalow at Byculla. The second prisoner was one of the peons placed there by my bailiff, Mr. Mahon. I saw him there on several occasions. The first prisoner is a kind of muccadum to supply those ramooses for attachments. On Tuesday evening, the 22nd ult., at about 5 o'clock, the clerk of the solicitor for the plaintiff in the suit for which the property was attached, came to me with a letter from Mr. Khunderao, asking me to take an inventory of the property. At the same time some person belonging to Premchund Roychund had access to it. I went to the place and took a lock to lock the outer gate of the compound. As I got to the gate, Premchund came with others, saying he had brought the money to remove the attachment. I then at once sent those sepoys away. They were both there with other sepoys. When I was sitting at the table making the calculation, some of Premchund's men made a charge against the second prisoner of having taken a lamp from the godown, and not of having taken it away. I had given a key to the second prisoner to open the godown for grain and oil Premchund's servants might require. I went into the godown on Sunday. There was a great deal of rubbish, but I did not see any lamps. No inventory had been taken of the property. This is usual, but the plaintiff's solicitor said it was not required, as a settlement was expected.

To Mr. Mills, Superintendent of Police—Neither the prisoners nor Mr. Mahon were authorized by me to remove any property from the bungalow.

The charge against the second prisoner was withdrawn during the examination of some of the witnesses.

The Magistrate, in giving decision, said—It is clear from the prisoner's own admission that he conveyed the lamp away from Premchund Roychund's godown. One uncorroborated witness (Mr. Mahon's hamal) declares he saw the lamp on Mr. Mahon's table in the dining-room, that Mr. Mahon and his wife were not at home, and that he went away for his meal, leaving the cooly and the prisoner there. When he returned about two hours afterwards, both the men were gone, and the lamp was not again seen by him, and is not now forthcoming. There is no doubt that the prisoner, with the countenance of his fellow sepoys, took the lamp away in the presence and against the remonstrances of Premchund's servants, alleging Mr. Mahon's order for doing so; but there is no evidence to corroborate the statement of the sepoy Shewbux (first charged with this prisoner, and then afterwards withdrawn and put forward as a witness) that such an order was given. The culpability of the prisoner is, however, rendered doubtful by the fact that he was a servant of the Sheriff acting under the orders of the bailiff, Mr. Mahon; and there is ample proof to show that there was a manifest want of security in regard to the property under attachment, inasmuch as no inventory was made of it when taken charge of, and although this was made matter of request by Mr. Khunderao by letter forwarded to Mr. Malins with the plaintiff's solicitor. No proper control appears to have been exercised over the sepoys placed in charge, (who appear to be men temporarily engaged for the work,) and the keys were left in the charge of the man Shewbux,—the result in this instance being the removal and disappearance of the lamp in question. These circumstances render it very doubtful whether it would be right to punish the prisoner for what, as far as he was concerned, may not have been a criminal offence. He is, therefore, discharged.

THE Chinese at Maulmain, like their brethren in Rangoon, have been giving trouble. A young Chinaman has disappeared in a mysterious manner. He belonged to one of the secret societies, and for some reason or other made overtures for admission into the rival society. Both societies have been suspected of his murder—the one on account of his attempt to leave them, and the other because they feared he might have some ulterior object in view. *The Straits Times* also records a number of outbreaks among the Chinese in the Straits Settlements. At Rangoon all was quiet at the time of the departure of the last mail. A large number of Chinese are under trial there for causing the recent riots and complicity in the murder of the man that were killed.

THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOL FUND.

FINDING BY BISHOP DOUGLAS.

SOME time since, it will be recollected, a remit was made to the Bishop of Bombay to report as to the practice of the Fort Christian School and the terms of Premchund Roychund's gift, and fix a scheme for the future management of the income. Bishop Douglas has given in his finding on the matter. The case was called before Sir Charles Sargent on Thursday, when Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Latham appeared for Miss Prescott, and objected to some of the clauses; and Mr. Scoble and Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Spring, supported the finding. Deferring a report of the argument, decision on which his lordship postponed, we meantime append the finding, which was read and commented on by counsel:—

This case comes before me under an order from the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, which having decreed that the sum of money in dispute is to be applied to the building and endowment of a school to be erected on the site granted by the Government of Bombay in 1865, refers to me to determine:—(1.) Whether the school referred to by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher in his letter to Miss Prescott, dated the 15th September 1865, "is now in existence or operation, and, if so, in what shape or form?" (2.) On what terms the gift of Premchund Roychund was given? (3.) A scheme for the future management of the school, including regulations for the management of its income, and the definition of the principles on which it is to be conducted, especially as to the admission or not of children who are not Christians, the scheme to have respect to the practice of the school when superintended by Mr. Fletcher. (4.) How and by whom the costs of this case are to be paid?

All the papers and documents which could contribute to an elucidation of the case have been laid before me, and the written evidence of such witnesses as desired to submit their testimony has been considered. I have availed myself of the permission of the Court, which authorized me to call in a barrister-at-law to act as my assessor, and in the opinion which I have formed, after an examination of papers and evidence, I have the concurrence of Mr. Scoble, whose assistance I have received in that capacity.

I. With regard to the school referred to in the letter of Mr. Fletcher, there can be no doubt that it is now in existence as the school which is now conducted by Miss Prescott. It appears from the evidence submitted that Miss Prescott came to Bombay in 1861 with the sanction of Mr. Fletcher, and that, having taken charge of a school which she found already in existence, she remained until 1865. She then proceeded during that year to England to obtain the funds which were needed to place it on a permanent basis. Before her departure, parents were invited by a circular to attend at a meeting, which was held in due course. Mr. Fletcher delivered an address, in which he explained that the school would be re-established on a permanent basis, and expressed his hope that Miss Prescott would return to the scene of her labours, bringing a competent assistant to help her in her work. On the 15th September in that year a letter was written to Miss Prescott by Mr. Fletcher, enclosing to her one which was written to him by Sir Bartle Frere, dated Poona, September 7th. In that letter Sir Bartle Frere speaks of Miss Prescott's effort as deserving of such support as the Government could give her, and recognizes the importance of giving "permanence to her agency," while Mr. Fletcher, in the letter which enclosed it, recognizes the object of her visit to England, and gives every proof not only of earnest sympathy, but of active co-operation. A letter from the Bishop of Bombay, dated also Poona September 7th 1865, and forwarded by Mr. Fletcher to Miss Prescott, while it speaks in general terms and does not mention Miss Prescott, yet indicates an acquaintance with the steps which were being taken, and a recognition and cordial approval of the scheme as a whole. It would seem, therefore, that the connection of Miss Prescott with the schools was recognized by the Bishop as well as by the senior chaplain.

In July 1866 Miss Prescott returned to Bombay, and in April 1867 a memorandum, drawn up by Mr. Fletcher on the very eve of embarkation, contains these words: "Immediately before the contract was entered into, Miss Prescott, who at this time superintended the school, proceeded to England, chiefly with a view to obtaining funds towards the erection of school-houses. . . . . Miss Prescott returned from England . . . July last, and re-opened the school in tents on the Esplanade, of course on the self-same principles on which it had been previously conducted. . . . . Since her return, the precarious state of my health has not permitted me to submit for the consideration of the trustees any proposition for the buildings of the Cathedral school. . . . . Miss Prescott is prepared to point out the improvement required for the girls' school whenever the trustees may agree to proceed with the work." Nothing so far as appears in evidence, has occurred since April 1866 to break the continuity of Miss Prescott's connection with the school, and I can only determine that the school, of which Miss Prescott now has charge is the school which was superintended by Mr. Fletcher, and referred to in his letter of September 15th, 1865.

II. As regards the terms of Premchund Roychund's gift, it appears from the memorandum of Mr. Fletcher already quoted that at some time in 1864, "five Mazagon shares were presented to me by Premchund Roychund, which I told him I should appropriate towards the erection of a girls' school." Mr. Fletcher, in a note which came into possession of the Rev. F. J. Spring on the 21st November 1864, writes thus in reference to the same circumstance:—"Will you on my behalf communicate to the meeting (of the Bombay Committee, S.P.C.K.) that one who does not wish his left hand to know what is right hand is doing, has presented five shares of building school-houses on the Esplanade for schools conducted by chaplains of the Cathedral." At the meeting which was held prior to Miss Prescott's visit to England, as is asserted by Miss Prescott and Mr. Blaney, language to the same effect was used by Mr. Fletcher. According to the statement of Miss Prescott, Premchund's gift was the result of an application from Mr. Fletcher, who declared at the time of application that the schools were to be open to non-Christian children. A statement of Premchund Roychund, dated 24th June 1869, and therefore containing his impression of what occurred about five years before, is as follows:—

"Some time in 1865 (1864) the late Rev. Mr. Fletcher called upon me to solicit my aid in behalf of a school in which he was interested, and which was proposed to be built on the Esplanade. The school was that which was then conducted by Miss Prescott, and in which both Christian and non-Christian children were educated. Mr. Fletcher said he was in want of half a lac of rupees for this purpose, as the school was without a permanent building and he could get no donations from wealty natives, although he had repeatedly tried.

"I at once entered into Mr. Fletcher's views, and contributed five shares in the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company in aid of the building fund for the school to be conducted, as I believe, in the way in which it was then conducted. At the same time I requested Mr. Fletcher to realize the shares at once, and to withhold the donor's name for the reason that I did not wish certain people to know what I was doing. I also particularly stipulated that no part of my donation should be used for food, but that all should go towards the building.

"(Signed) PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

"Bombay, 24th June 1869."

No evidence is submitted by Miss Prescott for her allegation that the application of Mr. Fletcher was coupled with the statement which she associates with it, and I am disposed to regard the declaration of Premchund Roychund himself, harmonizing as it does with Mr. Fletcher's language, both written and spoken, as the most accurate account of what occurred at the time of donation. Mr. Fletcher asked for, and Premchund Roychund gave a donation to a certain school "to be conducted, as I believe, in the way in which it was then conducted." No terms were named by Premchund, and no stipulations were made by Mr. Fletcher. At the same time the school having then a certain character, it seems substantially right and just to regard Mr. Fletcher as entering into an implicit contract that this character should be maintained; what this character was will appear more exactly when I come to the consideration of the scheme for the future regulation of the school.

III. In proceeding to the settlement of a scheme for the future regulation of the school, it will be necessary to determine the principles on which the school has been conducted.

The school was established in 1860 by the Committee of the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and the report of that Society for 1862 says of it—"This and the boys school . . . are superintended by the chaplains of the Cathedral Church."

In accordance with this statement which declares its relations to the Cathedral and the Cathedral chaplains, it appears from Miss Prescott's statement that she was engaged by Mr. Fletcher to come from England for the purpose of taking charge of the school, which was under his control and superintendence. Mr. Fletcher habitually visited the school on two days in every week, taking active part in its management, and no child was admitted to the school except with his permission.

The school was founded chiefly for the purpose of giving an education to the children of such Europeans as would from various reasons be educated in this country, and of persons of mixed race whose religion, habits, and thoughts were predominantly European. This is shown by Miss Prescott's appeal which she put forth in England, and which states—"These schools have been established about four years for the instruction of children whose parents cannot afford to send them to England, and were originated with the intention of providing a religious education for the younger members of the Church of England." Again, she speaks of a class educated from European and mixed parents:—"To the same effect it is said by Sir Bartle Frere in his letter of September 7th, 1865. The class of Europeans, whose children will chiefly benefit by these schools. . . ." At the same time, prior to Miss Prescott's arrival, some children who were not Christians were admitted, and, under her management, with the full approbation of Mr. Fletcher, the school was open to the children of such non-Christian parents as were not unwilling to place their children under the influence of Miss Prescott, and were not indisposed to bring the minds of their children into contact with the truths of Christianity. Accordingly there was a distinct understanding as to the attitude of these children when prayer was offered, and rules were laid down for the instruction in religion of the Jewish portion.

Such being the general character of the school, its name varied. Before the arrival of Miss Prescott it seems to have been without a name. At the time of her arrival, or shortly afterwards, it assumed the name of Fort Christian School; one of the witnesses whose evidence has been submitted, and who had children at the school, says that it was popularly known as "Mr. Fletcher's School."

In his memorandum of April 1867 Mr. Fletcher writes of the boys' and girls' schools as "to be called the Cathedral Schools." Mr. Secretary Gonne refers to them as "the school once known as the Fort Christian, and latterly, as the Cathedral Schools," and this latter name is the one which would appear to have finally settled upon them, as proceedings connected with their establishment on a site granted by Government led to a more formal definition of their character.

The view thus taken of their position by the Secretary to Government is even more clearly indicated by the terms of the lease which, though not yet executed, was drawn up by the solicitor for Government, and the spirit and purport of which is exactly described in the private letter of Governor Sir Bartle Frere, already more than once quoted. "Knowing how little Government can do for this class (the class of Europeans), and how much Miss Prescott can and will do for its members, if we can only give permanency to her agency, Government has given a very valuable site, and a contribution to the building fund, on the sole condition that the school-houses shall be secured by a trust, similar to that which has charge of the Cathedral."

Now, all these several facts and statements being considered, the principles of the school may be deduced without any difficulty Founded by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which is a Society of the Church of England attached in the most intimate way to the Cathedral and, so far as the intention goes, placed by Government under the trustees of the Cathedral, secured by a trust like that of the Cathedral itself, managed and superintended by the Senior Chaplain who admitted or refused children according to his discretion, the school has always possessed the character of a strictly Church of England School. It has, however, so far differed from schools which are under the control of the Diocesan Board of Education that it has been always free from any rule which was exclusive of children who were not Christians, and its manager for many years, Mr. Fletcher, in the exercise of the power and discretion which belonged to him admitted such children in such numbers as to make them an important element in the school. I shall act therefore in a way which is consistent at once with the historical character of the school, and with those equitable considerations which arise out of the nature of the donation of Premchund Roychund if I determine:—

(1.) That the sum of money now in dispute shall be made over to the trustees of the Cathedral, to be expended on the erection of the school proposed to be built on the site granted by Government, in answer to the application of the Rev. W. K. Fletcher.

(2.) That the trustees shall accept the trust on the condition that it be a rule of the school that children who are not Christians may be admitted by the Senior Chaplain at his discretion. The acceptance of the trust on this condition by the trustees of the Cathedral, while it will leave intact the character of the school as a school conducted on the principles of the Church of England, will give the same guarantee for the admission of non-christian children which has existed from the time of the school's foundation, neither more nor less. These trustees, being the virtual owners of the building will of course exercise a general control over its affairs; and it seems to me sufficient to place the school in their hands, without defining, except in this one particular, the rules which are to guide them in their direction of

or sufficient reason for the non-success of the year, it is but just to admit that changes in the educational staff are always inconvenient and detrimental to progress. The managing committee has given the subject its earnest consideration, and it is hoped that under the present arrangements the progress will be such as the Council has a right to expect. As regards the discipline and general conduct of the school there is every reason to be satisfied. The industrial system previously alluded to, under which the entire domestic work of the school is performed by the girls themselves, is working well and to the satisfaction of the Ladies' Committee. There can be no doubt that the habits of industry and the knowledge of household matters acquired by the girls in the performance of their work will prove extremely useful to them in after-years.

Since the date of the last report the Vehar water pipes, which were already in the compound, have been introduced into the building, thus enabling the committee to dispense with the services of the only remaining native servant connected with the girls' school.

The report by the superintendent of the society's printing press is appended. It is gratifying to note the continued progress made. Year after year the business of the press increases, a fact which is in itself a proof that the work turned out gives satisfaction to the public. The average number of men employed during the year has been 904. To Mr. Firth the thanks of the society are due for his able management of so large an establishment, and to his assistants thanks are also due for their creditable and hearty performance of the arduous duties of their various posts.

Some conversation took place regarding some of the points in the report, and on the motion of Colonel Hatch, seconded by Dr. Ward, the report was adopted.

The Secretary then reported that the following directors retired by rotation :—Dr. T. B. Johnston, Messrs. C. E. Chapman, A. Crawford, J. Firth, F. W. Ward, and W. Wedderburn, and the Hon'ble Colonel W. F. Marriott, proceeded to England. He also reported that the following gentlemen, having gained the greatest number of votes by the voting papers which had been circulated in accordance with Rule VIII., had been duly elected to serve as directors until 1872 :—The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Dr. W. G. Hunter, Dr. Joynt, Messrs. C. E. Chapman, J. Firth, W. Wedderburn, and A. T. Crawford.

It was then resolved, on the motion of Dr. Ward, seconded by Mr. J. Cameron :—" That with a view to the registration of the society under the Charitable Societies' Registration Act, the opinion of the Hon'ble the Advocate General be acted on, and that the secretary be directed to instruct the solicitors of the society to draw up a deed vesting the real property of the society in trust for the purposes of the society in the Lord Bishop of Bombay for the time being."

This concluded the business meeting, and the gentlemen then adjourned to the schoolroom, where the examination of the pupils was to take place. Despite the Regatta on the same day there was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen, (the Bishop presiding,) and the proceedings were highly gratifying. The Inspector's official reports were no doubt gloomy, but that made no difference to the clean tidy appearance of the youngsters and to the happy reflection that so many are cared for and educated in this institution as far as its limits will allow. The programme of music—for no stale verses of poetry nor wearying readings are inflicted on the visitors at the annual meetings of the Byculla schools—comprised "The Huntsmen's Chorus," "The Gipsy Glee," "The Echo Chorus," "In the Garb of old Gaul," and "A Southerly Wind." We need not mention the execution of each piece ; we will not dwell on the effect of the "echoes" who, quietly hid away in the ends of the room, so nicely took up their "parts" and made the strangers wonder again ; nor need a word be said of the capital way in which "A Southerly Wind" was sung ;—only we may say the boys and girls sung wonderfully well, and both they and Mr. Walters, who acts as conductor, may be proud of their training.

Then another department was the needlework by the girls, and as to this we have indisputable authority for saying that some of the work was "very good and *so* tidy." The staff at the Byculla Schools have good reason for satisfaction with the results of their superintendence as seen on Thursday. Nor were the boys and girls forgotten ; on the contrary they got lots of prizes for their efficiency—Bishop Douglas presenting the presents to the boys, whilst the girls received their prizes at the hands of Mrs Douglas.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said—Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is customary to begin the proceedings of the annual meeting with some remarks from the chair, and, though there is nothing particular to notice this year, I will say a few words before proceeding to the distribution of the prizes. You will be glad to see from the report which has been issued, that the health of the children during the past year has been good, especially in Bombay. In the infant school at Poona we had some sickness ; there were no less than four deaths from cholera. I believe, however, the case cumstances which can no traceable to certain cir. in that way, and therefore an unfortunate sickness of that kind need not be looked for in future. The directors have now resolved, considering the place and size of this building, to remove the infant school to Bombay, by which a considerable saving of expense will be effected, though perhaps as far as mere health is concerned the children might have done better at Poona. The health here in Bombay is very satisfactory, and many instances they do not see the house in this condition of the infants when they are removed hither. There is one circumstance in the report which calls for notice. You will see when the report is placed in your hands that the Inspector reported most favourably of the condition of the boys ; I think he makes some suggestions in order to still further improve it, but still he considers the condition of the boys' school very satisfactory. I am sorry to say that with respect to the girls' school he points to a less satisfactory state of things there. The committee do not consider the reason assigned by the Inspector for this state of things to be the correct one —namely, that it is owing to the change which has taken place in employing the girls in the domestic work of the establishment, but is rather traceable to the fact that some of those who were appointed to carry out this change did not like it, and were not disposed to give it a fair trial. The new mistress is thoroughly in favour of the plan now in operation, and the arrangements she has made will divert very few of the children at a time from what are strictly school duties ; parents, on the future whatever affects the school or the progress of the children must be traceable to some other cause than that the children are engaged in domestic occupations. The Inspector also reports that the girls are not so well instructed as he could have wished to see, and he passes some rather severe censures upon them, and it is of no use shutting our eyes to the fact, but I think it is to be accounted for by changes and other circumstances which are not likely to affect the school in future, either as regards its management or the educational acquirements of the children, and that will prevent a repetition of any such blame. I myself consider the condition of the school is on the whole all that we could wish, and I feel confident that all those engaged in the management of it will endeavour to make it become year by year more efficient. (Applause.)

After the presentation of the prizes the children sang the National Anthem and the proceedings then terminated.

MEN I MET IN AMERICA.

No. 9.

A NIGHT WITH EMERSON.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was to deliver his inaugural address to the medical students, and Fields, the publisher, took me to hear him. When we reached the museum behind the lecture-room, we found a great gathering of the literary men of Boston, who were there to accompany Holmes to the platform. Amongst them I observed Agassiz, the great naturalist ; big, massive, and genial looking, more like a jovial English squire than a devotee of science, save for his dark keen eyes. Besides him stood a man of strangely different build—a gaunt, long-limbed man, dressed in a high-collared surtout, his piquant New England face peering down over the old-fashioned black neckerchief that swathed his long thin neck. It was Ralph Waldo Emerson, the great Thinker of America.

He stood in an easy, contemplative attitude, with his hands loosely folded in front, and his head slightly inclined. He has the queerest New England face, with thin features, hatchet nose, and a smile of childlike sweetness and simplicity melting his face, and drawing deep curves down the cheek when he smiles. Eyes, too, full of sparkling geniality, and yet in a moment turning cold, clear, and searching, like the eyes of a god. I remember well, when introduced to him, how kindly he took my hand, and with that smile still upon his face peered deep with those calm blue eyes into mine.

HIS TALK.

He asked about his friends in Scotland, and referring to the case of Governor Eyre, which was making some noise at the time, he expressed his surprise at Thomas Carlyle taking the Governor under his wing ; and men like Tennyson, Ruskin, and Charles Kingsley mixing themselves up with the affair. He did not believe they would have done so but for Carlyle ; and he thought Carlyle was losing himself.

He inquired after Stirling, "the Scotch Hegelian" as he called him. He had read his book. It was good gymnastics. Stirling was an able man, with excellent metaphysical insight. He asked if I had read George Gilfillan's "Night." He understood that it moved out of the beaten track. Gilfillan's sketches were brilliant, but he was not a reliable thinker. He wanted particularly to know what influence Robertson of Brighton's sermons were producing on thought in this country.*

Referring to British politics and the Reform Bill which had passed, he said—" It is a wise step. It has probably averted Revolution. Your Government lasts because it has learned to bend when it would otherwise break."

Having heard from Mr. Fields that I was anxious to hear him lecture, Emerson told me he was to be at Roxbury (a suburb of Boston) that night, and kindly invited me to meet him at the Parker House and go with him. This of course I gladly did ; and that evening, at half-past six, we took the horse car to Roxbury and made our way to the lecture hall,—Emerson, with characteristic homeliness, carrying his manuscript under his arm wrapped in a bit of newspaper.

The hall was so crowded that I had to carry a chair in with me in order to get a seat. When Emerson appeared there was some applause, but American audiences are generally undemonstrative. The chairman having announced the subject for next meeting of the course said,—" I have now the pleasure of introducing Mr. Emerson."

EMERSON LECTURING.

The gaunt man, simple and homely in his appearance, took off his over-coat, laid it across the back of a chair, took his place at the desk and began to adjust his manuscript, which (made up of sheets and scraps of every size and hue) looked like a handful of invoices taken from a merchant's file. Let me try to convey an idea of his manner and style. There was still some talking amongst the audience, and movement of people coming in. Emerson stood waiting, with head inclined, his calm, deep, thoughtful eyes passing dreamily over the sea of faces, till there was perfect silence. Then he began—" The first lesson of Nature is perpetual ascension. There is a doctrine among physicists that a pot of earth may remain a hundred years the same, but put in a seed and all is changed, not the seed only but every atom of earth. Now, *put a man into the world*," he cried with sudden energy, "*and see how soon that great pot will be changed.* Man," he resumed, falling back into a low tone, "man brings in the element of reason. There goes reason to the boiling of an egg, to the fighting of battles, to the making of an alphabet. It is a long scale from the gorilla to the gentleman—to Plato, to Aristotle, to Shakespeare !—but there is always an accelerated march. There are many kinds of men—men of horses and guns, men of scrip and stock, men of dinners and dancing parties, men with power reaching as far as the pop of a champagne cork, and then they are done. But I want to see men of many thoughts, men like Newton, like Columbus, like Copernicus ! . . . . . Aristocracy means truth and reality, doing what is elsewhere only pretended to be done. The hero must be well-born—must have the force of a hundred men in him. Douglas can throw the bar a further cast, Coeur de-Lion can slay more Saracens . . . . Heroes are they who can serve themselves at a pinch. Homer's heroes (Achilles, Agamemnon, and the rest) were of this make. Peter the Great would learn to build ships. Napoleon said—' If there is no gunpowder, I will manufacture it ; if no gun carriages, I will make them ; if no bridge, I will construct one.' Truly, a competent man, who, throw him as you will, always fell upon his feet."

So he went on for an hour and a half, that " slow wise smile" continually stealing over his thin, piquant face and lending a pleasing light to his large kindly eye. He speaks with great deliberation : his sentences are short and (taken by themselves) are exquisitely simple and concise. He has less fluency of utterance, I think, than is common with the Americans : but his hesitation never assumes the form of a stammer, or causes any cessation of sound. He will sometimes dwell upon a word as if gathering his strength, and then hurl out the next like a thunderbolt. Once or twice when he seemed anxious to impress his thought upon the audience, the large hand that hung at his side clenched itself and began to work convulsively, jerking downwards as if stabbing some one at his knee ; then suddenly ; just as his thought exploded, the long arm was flung out, with the fingers clenched but the great thumb sticking up like a broken sword. I remember one day Longfellow going through the pantomime of this with great gusto. He said it was the gesture natural to Emerson in moments of excitement.

One does not listen long with critical ears, however, without seeing that Emerson, though an impressive speaker, is more of a thinker than an orator. He is himself interested deeply in his subject, but often his interest seems more that of one looking at his own thought than of one who has to impress his thought upon others. In this one sees the student, the man of books and solitary habits.

In so far as he speaks to the audience he is curt, aphoristic, oracular. There is no reasoning, no explaining, all bridging the gaps for little feet or unaccustomed limbs : the giant hurls his stepping stones into the river-bed and strides across, seldom looking back to see if you can follow. Hence the impression he leaves of being fragmentary, incoherent, difficult to follow. "If you blow your nose," said one gentleman, "he is away out of sight, and you never see him again." It was the Marquis of Lorne who compared Emerson's lecture to a number of propositions written on separate pieces of paper, shaken-up in a hat and read just as they happen to come out.

TIDBITS.

The following were the passages in his lecture that were most warmly appreciated :—

" I want the American to be dipped in the Styx of universal experience. The youth should learn to row, to fish, to hunt, to camp in the woods, to work equations. I happened to be at West Point once attending its examinations. After the examination was over I saw a bed rolled up. I said to the cadet, 'Who makes your bed ?'—He said 'I do.' 'Who cooks your food ?' —'I do.' 'Who blacks yours boots ?'—'I do.' Here was the capable man able to do for himself. The man of science must find out the cause of ill and the cure. We must say—Mr. Professor of Entomology, can you tell us what insect this is that has been destroying our fruit trees these eight years. If not, make way for one who can. In the Swedish ship-yards there was a rot in the timber. The King sent for Linnæus to examine it. Linnæus found in it an insect which laid its eggs in April. He said—Let the logs be kept submerged from March till May. It was done and the rot ceased. The fame truly attaches to the man who thinks, not to those who make money of it. The man who thinks is the King. All my neighbours—they do not see the house in this plan. But when it makes ten, twenty, fifty per cent, they say, It is the voice of God."

" From a ferry-boat one day I prefaced pointed out to me how in houses convenience has been sacrificed to elegance. I am fond of books, and I suffer in houses from want of light. The chandeliers are hung high—are no better for old eyes than moonshine. There is a want here of common sense. The English do not fail in this. They are renowned for common sense. Montesquieu thought the true article was not to be found out of that island. In India the Duke of Wellington sent guides to find a ford for his troops. They said, —' There is none nearer than so many miles above.' The Duke said, ' Here is a town on this side, there is a town on that side. There must be a ford here,' and took his men across. So Lord Palmerston, when the question was asked in the city of Edinburgh to proclaim a fast, because of the cholera, made reply, —' Clean out your drains.' The English rush to practical measures : they tolerate no flights of oratory : they demand facts ending in policy and vote.'"

" I like to see the singing and the dancing master penetrating into the prairie ! The thing in itself, *but the more piano the less will*, the more of dancing master the less of bear and wilderness."

" Morality is the object of Government, not democracy or monarchy, but a *state of things in which crime shall not pay.*"

Emerson was once a minister in Boston, but after officiating for two years he resigned, because, like the Quakers, he held the Lord's Supper to be a spiritual thing which was sensualized by the use of outward symbols. In 1835 he was married a second time, and went to Concord where he still lives. When Mrs. Emerson wanted the children baptized, he said he would give his consent wherever any minister believe than the children themselves was found to perform the ceremony. Channing came, and Emerson said, "Now let it be done. This man will do." He lives a quiet life at Concord amongst his books, but during the winter is much called away to lectures. Age, however, is creeping upon him, and he is not likely to appear long on the platform now.—*Pioneer.*

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* The following passages from Emerson's published works indicate his own theological position :—" Our age is retrospective. It builds the sepulchres of the fathers. Foreseeing generations behold God face to face : we through their eyes. Why should not we also enjoy our original relation to the universe ? Why should not we have a poetry and philosophy of insight and not of tradition : and a religion by revelation to us, and not a history of theirs ? Embowened for a season in Nature, why should we grope among the dry bones of the past, or put the living generation into mausoleum out of its faded garments ? The sun shines to-day also. There are new lands, new men, new thoughts. Let us demand our own works and laws and worship."

And again :—" Alone in history Christ estimated the greatness of man. Christ said ' I am divine. Through me God acts ; through me speaks. Would you see God, see me ; or see *the* when thou also thinkest as I (the Christ) now think . . . . ' Churches are built based on Christ's principles, but on his rogue.' "

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Agents at Bombay

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited)

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, a large newly erected OFFICE (second story) in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat. For further information apply at the premises between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M. Also a large GROUND FLOOR of the same premises, which is well adapted for Office or Show-rooms.

FIRST and SECOND FLOORS in Meadow Street TO LET from 1st March. These Floors are airy and in a good position. On the first floor there are four rooms, and on the second floor two large rooms suitable for offices. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13 Meadow Street.

TO LET, the large airy and commodious BUNGALOW, named HORTUS DE MODESTIE, on the Gowalia Tank Road, ready furnished, with Out-houses and Stables, lately the property of the late Kulandas Mummoobhoy, and now of Rao Bahadur Moroba Cannoba. Apply to the Proprietors, at the Premises.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—TO LET, HOUSES Nos. 5, 26 and 32, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45, Rs. 40, and Rs. 70 respectively. No. 32 has stable accommodation.

For further particulars apply to Mr. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

JAMES DICKSON,
For Self & Co-Liquidator.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

NOTICES.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—BEAUTIFUL TRANSPARENCIES for the illumination FOR SALE may be seen at Khetwaddy 12th Lane, near Grant Road Theatre.

McLEOD HORDEN & Co.

26th February 1870.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED has just received a choice and best selection of the following MILLINERY, which can be had at a moderate price :—

Ladies' and Girls' Hats and Bonnets, of the latest fashion.
Boys' Hats, ditto.
Satin and Sansseuet Ribbons, of various colours and sizes.
French Flowers and Feathers.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, of all colours and sizes.
Also other Fancy Goods.

D. CURSETJEE, Milliner.

No. 28, opposite the Oriental Bank.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—
Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Oysters, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Stables, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Soda Water and other European Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey, from its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen ; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-West Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing on the Prairie. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have hitherto patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in the Country.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim